

# APPLICATION UNDER UNITED STATES PATENT LAWS

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Invention: AV APPARATUS, METHOD OF CONTROLLING AN AV APPARATUS, AND AV-  
APPARATUS NETWORK SYSTEM

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## This is a:

- ☐ Provisional Application
- ☒ Regular Utility Application
- ☐ Continuing Application  
☐ The contents of the parent are incorporated  
by reference
- ☐ PCT National Phase Application
- ☐ Design Application
- ☐ Reissue Application
- ☐ Plant Application
- ☐ Substitute Specification  
Sub. Spec Filed \_\_\_\_\_  
in App. No. \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Marked up Specification re  
Sub. Spec. filed \_\_\_\_\_  
In App. No. \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

## SPECIFICATION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

AV APPARATUS, METHOD OF CONTROLLING AN AV APPARATUS,  
AND AV-APPARATUS NETWORK SYSTEM

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5           This application is based upon and claims the  
benefit of priority from the prior Japanese Patent  
Application No. 11-367918, filed December 24, 1999,  
the entire contents of which are incorporated herein  
by reference.

10                           BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

          The present invention relates to an AV apparatus  
that can be connected to another apparatus by a digital  
interface that complies with the IEEE (the Institute  
of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, Inc.) 1394  
15       standards. The invention also relates to a method of  
controlling such an AV apparatus and an AV-apparatus  
network system.

          AV apparatuses may be connected together by serial  
buses that uses digital interface that comply with the  
20       IEEE 1394 standards. As known in the art, the topology  
of connecting AV apparatuses by such serial buses has  
a high degree of design. Further, the connection and  
disconnection of AV apparatuses by such serial can  
achieve hot swap.

25           To achieve the hot swap, an algorithm generates  
a bus-reset signal when a cable is connected to an  
AV apparatus or disconnected therefrom. Thus, the

bus-reset signal indicates that the new configuration  
of AV-apparatus network. The bus-reset signal enables  
the user of the AV apparatus to understand that which  
other AV apparatus or apparatuses his apparatus is now  
5 connected to or disconnected from. For example, the  
node ID (Identifier) of the user's AV apparatus is  
automatically changed as shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B.

Even if the configuration of AV-apparatus network  
remains unchanged after any AV apparatus is connected  
10 to or disconnected to any other AV apparatus, the AV  
apparatus will not necessarily have exactly the same  
node ID as before. No specific node ID can be  
allocated to, for example, an apparatus connected  
to another apparatus by a conventional SCSI (Small  
15 Computer System Interface).

Communication between the AV apparatuses is  
effected as the AV apparatuses exchange their node IDs.  
As mentioned above, each AV apparatus may not have the  
same node ID as before once its connection has been  
20 changed with respect to the AV apparatuses. Hence,  
a 64-bit GUID (Global Unique Identifier) is given to  
each AV apparatus. The AV apparatus can thereby be  
distinguished from any other AV apparatuses. Even if  
its node ID has been changed, each AV apparatus can be  
25 identified by its GUID.

Namely, according to the IEEE 1394 standards, each  
AV apparatus is identified with its type (VTR (Video

Tape Recorder), MD (Mini Disc) player, tuner, or the like), its manufacturer's name (coded in the GUID), its model number (described in an ASCII (American Standard for Information Interchange) code, and the like).

5 The user can therefore identify his AV apparatus in the network even after the node ID of the AV apparatus has been changed.

Many VTRs of the same model number may be connected together. In this case, each VTR can be identified by the GUID allocated to it. In practice, however, it would be extremely difficult for the user to identify his VTR. This is because the user can hardly remember so long a code as the 64-bit GUID. In addition, it is undesirable to display such a long code.

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Suppose that only one AV apparatus of a specific model number is connected to the network. Even in this case, people who know the manufacturer, model number and the like of the AV apparatus are only those who have some knowledge of electric appliance. In other words, people who do not know much about the network, computers or the like cannot easily designate and use the AV apparatus connected to the network.

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To use an AV apparatus connected to the network, a user may only input the code allocated to the apparatus, different from the codes allocated to any other AV apparatuses connected to the network. He need

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not know where in the network the AV apparatus is connected. To this end, the code of the AV apparatus must be stored into the AV apparatus before the user uses the apparatus. The user cannot store the code unless he has some technical knowledge. In view of this, anyone who uses the AV apparatus for the first time has to acquire the technical knowledge.

Jpn. Pat. Appln. KOKAI Publications Nos. 9-120666 and 9-154077, for example, disclose a network complying the IEEE 1394 standards. The techniques disclosed in the publications, however, do not help to solve the problem described in the preceding paragraph.

#### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been made in view of the foregoing. An object of the invention is to provide an AV apparatus which can be identified without inputting a specific code and which can therefore be easily used by those who do not know much about AV-apparatus networks or computers. Another object of the invention is to provide a method of controlling such an AV apparatus and an AV-apparatus network system.

An AV apparatus according to this invention is designed to control apparatuses and has a plurality of connection terminals to which the apparatuses can be selectively connected. Identifiers are allocated to the connection terminals, respectively. Each identifier designates a specific one of the apparatuses

so that the apparatuses connected to the connection terminals are controlled in a priority order.

According to the invention, there is provided a method of controlling an AV apparatus having a plurality of connection terminals to which a plurality of apparatuses can be selectively connected, thereby to control the apparatuses connected to the connection terminals. In the method, identifiers are allocated to the connection terminals, respectively. Each identifier designates a specific one of the apparatuses so that the apparatuses connected to the connection terminals are controlled in a priority order.

According to the invention, there is provided an AV-apparatus network system comprising a plurality of AV apparatuses and a control apparatus having a plurality of connection terminals to which the AV apparatus can be connected. In the system, identifiers are allocated to the connection terminals, respectively. Each identifier designates a specific one of the apparatuses so that the apparatuses connected to the connection terminals are controlled in a priority order.

In the AV apparatus, method and system according to the invention, identifiers are allocated to the connection terminals to which specific apparatuses may be connected. Thus, the apparatuses connected to the connection terminals can be controlled in a priority

order. It is therefore possible to designate the  
apparatuses, without necessity of inputting ID codes of  
the apparatuses. Hence, even people who do not know  
much about the network, computers or the like can  
5 easily use the apparatuses.

Additional objects and advantages of the invention  
will be set forth in the description which follows, and  
in part will be obvious from the description, or may  
be learned by practice of the invention. The objects  
10 and advantages of the invention may be realized and  
obtained by means of the instrumentalities and  
combinations particularly pointed out hereinafter.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated  
15 in and constitute a part of the specification,  
illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the  
invention, and together with the general description  
given above and the detailed description of the  
preferred embodiments given below, serve to explain  
20 the principles of the invention.

FIGS. 1A and 1B are diagrams showing two networks,  
respectively, both complying with the IEEE 1394  
standards;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing an AV apparatus  
25 according to the invention and explaining a method of  
controlling the AV apparatus and a network of AV  
apparatuses identical to the AV apparatus, both

according to the invention;

FIGS. 3A and 3B shows examples of identifiers allocated to the connection terminals of the AV apparatus shown in FIG. 2;

5           FIG. 4 is a flowchart explaining how the initial state of the network according to the invention is confirmed;

10           FIGS. 5A and 5B are a flowchart explaining how a VTR is selected in the network according of this invention;

FIGS. 6A to 6F are display-screen views for explaining how a VTR is selected in the network of the invention; and

15           FIGS. 7A to 7D are diagrams explaining how a VTR is selected in various conditions in which VTRs are connected to an AV apparatus.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

20           An embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail, with reference to the accompanying drawings. FIG. 2 shows an AV apparatus 11 that serves as a controller in an AV apparatus network according to the invention and which can display images. FIG. 2 also shows how the AV apparatus 11 is connected to other AV apparatuses, constituting a network.

25           As shown in FIG. 2, the AV apparatus 11 comprises a user-input processing section 12, a system processing section 13, a display-data processing section 14,



an application processing section 15, a device-driver processing section 16, and connection terminals 19 and 20. The user-input processing section 12 receives data the user has input by operating a remote controller 12a. The system processing section 13 controls some of the other components of the AV apparatus 11. The display-data processing section 14 enables the user to operate the AV apparatus 11 by using a GUI (Graphic User Interface) or the like. The application processing section 15 and the device-driver processing section 16 are associated with the network. The connection terminals 19 and 20 connect the AV apparatus 11 to the other AV apparatuses of the network (only two AV apparatuses 17 and 18 are shown).

Two identifiers are allocated to the connection terminals 19 and 20 so that the user may select one of these AV apparatuses 17 and 18 and may connect the same to his AV apparatus 11. The identifiers may be numbers "#1" and "#2" as is shown in FIG. 3A. Alternatively, the identifiers may be abbreviations "VTR" and "CS tuner" as is shown in FIG. 3B, and may specify the types of the AV apparatuses 17 and 18, i.e., the VTR 17 and the CS (Communication Satellite) tuner 18. The identifiers are assigned with different priorities.

Assume that the numbers #1 and #2 are allocated to the connection terminals 19 and 20 as shown in FIG. 3A and that the number #1 has higher priority than the

number #2.

In this case, the initial state of the network according to the invention is confirmed before the user starts operating the AV apparatus 11, as will be  
5 described with reference to the flowchart of FIG. 4.

In the case where IEEE 1394 serial buses are used, a bus reset signal is generated whenever the connection of AV apparatuses is altered. The connection of AV apparatuses, thus altered, is determined. On the basis  
10 of the connection determined, the topology data and the mode IDs are updated.

More specifically, the initial state of the network is confirmed at first in Step S1. Then, in Step S2, the type of any apparatus (VTR, tuner, or the  
15 like) connected to the network and the manufacturer and model number thereof are acquired. In Step S3, the topology data of the apparatuses connected to the network is obtained.

Thereafter, the topology data is analyzed in  
20 Step S4, thereby obtaining the tree structure of the network. It is then determined in Step S5 which apparatuses are connected to one another. The initial state of the network is thereby confirmed in Step S6.

After the initial state of the network has been  
25 thus confirmed, one of the VTRs connected to the network is selected, as will be explained with reference to the flowchart of FIGS. 5A and 5B. First,

the selection of VTRs is started in Step S11. In Step S12, the user selects a VTR connected to the network.

More precisely, the user depresses the network key provided on the remote controller 12a, whereby such  
5 a menu as shown in FIG. 6A is displayed on the display screen of his AV apparatus 11. The user then selects one of the menu items displayed, for example "1 VTR." In this case, a VTR is selected, without the necessity of inputting the code allocated to the VTR.

10 Then, in Step S13, it is determined how many VTRs are connected to the network. If no VTRs are connected to the network, the operation goes to Step S14.

In Step S14, such a message as shown in FIG. 6B is  
15 displayed on the display screen of the AV apparatus 11, informing the user that no VTRs are connected to the network. The operation then goes to Step S15, whereby the process of selecting VTRs is terminated.

In Step S13 it may be determined that two or more VTRs are connected to the network. In this case,  
20 the operation goes to Step S16. In Step S16, it is determined whether the VTRs are connected to the terminal 19 to which the number "#1" is allocated.

If it is determined that the VTRs are connected to the terminal 19, the operation goes to Step S17. In Step  
25 S17, it is determined whether only one VTR is connected to the terminal 19 of the AV apparatus 11.

In Step S13 it may be determined that only one VTR

is connected to the network. If this is the case, the operation jumps to Step S18. In Step S17 it may be determined that only one VTR is connected to the network. In this case, too, the operation goes to Step S18. In Step S18, it is determined whether the sole VTR connected to the network can be controlled or not.

If it is determined in Step S18 that the VTR can be operated in the network, the operation goes to Step S19. In Step S19, the manufacturer and model number of the VTR are displayed on the TV screen of the AV apparatus 11, as is illustrated in FIG. 6C. Reading the information displayed, the user understands that the very VTR he desires has been selected. Then, the process of selecting VTRs is terminated in Step S20. Thereafter, the user can operate the VTR thus selected.

To facilitate the user's understanding, various comments may be displayed on the TV screen of the AV apparatus 11. Examples of such comments are: "Only one VTR is connected to the network"; "This VTR has been selected first among three connected to the network"; and "This is the VTR you have designated."

In Step S18 it may be determined that the sole VTR connected to the network cannot be operated at all. In this case, the operation goes to Step S21. In Step S21, the message shown in FIG. 6D is displayed on the display screen of the AV apparatus 11, informing the user that the VTR cannot be controlled and therefore

cannot be used, possibly because the VTR is now recording image data.

The operation goes from Step S21 to Step S22. In Step S22, it is determined whether any other VTR can  
5 be used or not. If no other VTRs can be used, the operation goes to Step S23. In Step S23, the process of selecting VTRs is terminated.

In Step S17 it may be determined that two or more VTRs are connected to the terminal 19 of the AV  
10 apparatus 11. If this is the case, the operation goes to Step S24. In Step S24, it is determined whether any VTR is directly connected to the terminal 19 of the AV apparatus 11. If YES in Step S24, the operation goes to Step S18.

15 If NO in Step S24, that is, if no VTRs are directly connected to the terminal 19, the operation goes to Step S25. In Step S25, all VTRs connected to the terminal 19 are displayed on the display screen of the AV apparatus 11, as is shown in FIG. 6E, asking the  
20 user to select one of the VTRs. In Step S26, it is determined whether the user has selected one of the VTRs that are connected to the terminal 19. If YES in Step S26, the operation goes to Step S18.

In Step S26, it may be determined that the user  
25 has selected a VTR not connected to the terminal 19 of the AV apparatus 11. In Step S16, it may be determined that the VTRs are connected to the terminal 20 of the

AV apparatus 11. In Step S22, it may be determined that any other VTR can be used. In any of these cases, the operation goes to Step S27. In Step S27, all VTRs connected to the network are displayed on the display screen of the of the AV apparatus 11, as is shown in FIG. 6F, requesting the user to select one of the VTRs.

In Step S28, it is determined whether the user has selected one of all VTRs that are connected to the network. If YES, the operation goes to Step S18. If NO, the operation goes to Step S29, in which the process selecting VTRs is terminated.

In the embodiment described above, the numbers #1 and #2 are allocated to the connection terminals 19 and 20, respectively, and the number #1 has higher priority than the number #2. Hence, the VTRs connected to the terminal 19 can be controlled prior to the VTRs connected to the other terminal 20. Assume that the user connects two VTRs to the terminals 19 and 20, respectively. Then, he can use the VTR connected to the terminal 19 prior to the VTR connected to the terminal 20, without inputting the ID code of the VTR connected to the terminal 19. This is helpful to those who do not have much practical knowledge of network or AV apparatuses.

Two numbers #1 and #2 are allocated to the connection terminals 19 and 20 as shown in FIG. 3A, serving as the identifiers of the terminals 19 and 20,

so that the user may select one of the AV apparatuses 17 and 18 and may connect the same to his AV apparatus 11. The identifiers may be abbreviations such as "VTR" and "CS Tuner," as shown in FIG. 3B. These identifiers  
5 may be more helpful to the user to identify the AV apparatuses 17 and 18 that should be connected to the connection terminals 19 and 20, respectively.

As described above, identifiers are allocated to the connection terminals 19 and 20 and any AV apparatus  
10 connected to the terminal 19 is controlled prior to the any AV apparatus connected to the terminal 20. In addition to this method of selecting an AV apparatus, the conventional method may be employed, in which the user inputs the ID code of a desired VTR, thereby to  
15 connect the VTR to his AV apparatus. In this case, the two methods can be switched from one to the other, which may be more convenient to the user.

FIGS. 7A to 7D illustrate how a VTR that should be controlled prior to any others is selected as described  
20 with reference to the flowchart of FIGS. 5A and 5B, in various conditions in which VTRs are connected to the user's AV apparatus 11.

Only one VTR may be connected indirectly to the AV apparatus 11, by which ever connection terminal #1 or  
25 #2, as is illustrated in FIG. 7A. In this case, when the user selects the VTR, the VTR will be connected to the AV apparatus 11 no matter where in the network it

is connected.

A VTR may be indirectly connected to the terminal #1 and two VTRs may be connected directly and indirectly to the terminal #2, as is illustrated in FIG. 7B. In this case, the VTR connected to the terminal #1 will be selected first, when the user selects a VTR.

As shown in FIG. 7C, two VTRs may be connected to the connection terminal #1, respectively directly and indirectly, and two VTRs may be connected to the connection terminal #2, respectively directly and indirectly. In this case, the VTR directly connected to the terminal #1 will be selected first, when the user selects a VTR.

As shown in FIG. 7D, two VTRs are indirectly to the connection terminal #1 and two VTRs may be connected to the connection terminal #2, respectively directly and indirectly. In this case, when the user selects a VTR, he needs to select one of the two VTRs that are indirectly connected to the terminal #1.

Additional advantages and modifications will readily occur to those skilled in the art. Therefore, the invention in its broader aspects is not limited to the specific details and representative embodiments shown and described herein. Accordingly, various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the general inventive concept as



defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.

THESE CLAIMS ARE SUBMITTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE APPLICATION OF THE INVENTOR FOR A PATENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES.